atmospheres of university seminars."

Fusion is being pursued for its promise as an environmentally benign energy source. This mission orientation should not, and does not, lower its scientific standards. Indeed, the scientific progress of fusion is a subject of which we are most proud.

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CO Binding and Bending Energetics

Robert F. Service (Research News, 18 Aug., p. 920) provides a lively sketch of the debate over the geometry of carbon monoxide (CO) binding to myoglobin and its importance for understanding the protein's ability to discriminate CO from O_2 . While Service focuses on the conflicting structural interpretations of spectroscopic and x-ray diffraction data, I would like to highlight the argument from energetics. Because electronic forces strongly favor an upright geometry, it takes more energy to bend the Fe-CO bond significantly than the protein can muster through steric forces. The estimation of this energy from vibrational spectroscopy (1) was one of the first of the "chinks . . . in the armor" of the bent-CO dogma.

The energy argument has an important corollary: The absence of significant bending does not mean that steric forces play no role in discriminating between CO and O_2 (2). Precisely because of CO's strong preference for upright binding, steric forces may well lower the CO affinity, even if they are not strong enough to bend the CO once it binds. Site-directed mutagenesis provides some support for this view. When the distal histidine residue, the side chain of which is positioned to interfere with upright binding, is replaced (3) by the sterically undemanding glycine, the CO affinity increases, by 1.0 kilocalories per mole. At the same time, the O_2 affinity decreases, by 1.6 kilocalories per mole, reflecting the importance of the attractive force of the hydrogen bond, mentioned by Service, between the distal histidine and the bound O_2 . These changes suggest that steric repulsion of CO and H-bond attraction of O₂ are *both* important in discriminating CO from O_2 . However, other influences may also be at play, including changes in the occupancy of the binding pocket by water molecules (4). Further work is needed to delineate the various contributions to the binding energies.

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Letters to the Editor

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